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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE FINANCES,

Containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

JULY 16, 1861.—*Resolved*, That five hundred copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1861.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the union of the States, and the very existence of the national government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities in secret for many years, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

I. The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

II. The demands upon the treasury, arising under existing appropriations or created by the new exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year 1862.

III. The best ways of providing for these demands and the means available for that purpose.

I. Receipts and expenditures.

The balance in the treasury on June 30, 1860, as shown by the last annual report to Congress, was		$3,629,206 71
The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been :		
From customs :		
1st quarter	$16,119,831 22	
2d quarter	8,174,167 69	
3d quarter	9,772,574 57	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	5,527,246 33	
Aggregate		39,593,819 81
Of this amount the sum of $35,417,102 11 has been received in coin, and $4,176,717 70 in treasury notes.		
From public lands :		
1st quarter	$281,100 84	
2d quarter	330,955 02	
3d quarter	146,704 68	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	65,927 26	
Aggregate		824,687 80
From miscellaneous sources :		
1st quarter	318,857 98	
2d quarter	148,037 09	
3d quarter	269,989 90	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	124,211 57	
Aggregate		861,096 54
From loans and treasury notes:		
1st quarter		
2d quarter	8,552,700 00	
3d quarter	15,723,475 35	
4th quarter	17,787,907 60	
Aggregate		42,064,082 95
Aggregate receipts from all sources		86,972,893 81
The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been—		
For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects:		
1st quarter	$6,440,003 77	
2d quarter	5,917,832 20	
3d quarter	7,359,151 34	
4th quarter	3,471,215 88	
Aggregate		23,188,203 19

For Interior Department:		
1st quarter - - -	$1,679,575 24	
2d quarter - - -	156,093 71	
3d quarter - - -	1,168,608 40	
4th quarter - - -	755,745 37	
Aggregate - - - - -		$3,760,022 72
For the War Department:		
1st quarter - - -	5,352,771 42	
2d quarter - - -	2,395,849 51	
3d quarter - - -	5,123,744 92	
4th quarter - - -	10,108,784 59	
Aggregate - - - - -		22,981,150 44
For the Navy Department:		
1st quarter - - -	2,578,678 88	
2d quarter - - -	1,885,079 17	
3d quarter - - -	3,369,994 52	
4th quarter - - -	4,594,779 52	
Aggregate - - - - -		12,428,532 09
For payment of Texas creditors:		
1st quarter - - -	1,282 81	
2d quarter - - -	5,831 51	
3d quarter - - -	1,972 35	
4th quarter - - -	69,720 60	
Aggregate - - - - -		78,807 27
For redemption of the loan of 1846 - -		1,000 00
For redemption of Treasury notes:		
1st quarter - - -	$375,400 00	
2d quarter - - -	6,976,150 00	
3d quarter - - -	8,087,450 00	
4th quarter - - -	2,200,400 00	
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated) - - - - -		18,139,400 00
For interest of public debt:		
1st quarter - - -	$115,560 47	
2d quarter - - -	1,712,286 08	

3d quarter - - -	$417,452 54	
4th quarter - - -	1,754,843 80	
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated) - - - - -		$4,000,142 89
The aggregate of expenditures for the year was -		84,577,258 60
The balance and aggregate of receipts, as already stated, were - - - - -		86,972,893 81
Leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1861 of - - - -		2,355,635 21

II. Appropriations made and required.

The balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, remaining undrawn at its close, and therefore to be paid from the revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were, in the aggregate - - - - -	20,166,870 81
The amount appropriated for the service of the government (including permanent and indefinite appropriations) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, was - - - - -	78,233,408 53
Making a total of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, and of liabilities for appropriations of the preceding year, of - -	98,400,279 34
Of the appropriations intended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there has necessarily been applied to the service of the year just closed the sum of - - -	6,298,859 96
Showing an aggregate of appropriations made or applied for the year ending June 30, 1861, of -	104,699,139 30
The actual disbursements from the treasury for the same year (the 4th quarter being in small part estimated) were, as already stated - -	84,577,258 60
Leaving already appropriated and to be paid from the balance in the treasury and revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862 - -	20,121,880 70

Brought forward - -		$20,121,880 70
The appropriations (including permanent and indefinite appropriations amounting to $10,719,697 48) already made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, are - - -	$65,887,849 34	
Of which sum, after deducting -	6,298,859 96	
applied, as above stated, to the service of 1861, there remain - - - - -		59,588,989 38
Forming an aggregate of appropriations already made of - - - - - -		79,710,870 08

The additional estimates from the several departments, herewith submitted, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 96 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations,

For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects - - - - - -	$831,406 90
For the Interior Department - - -	431,525 77
For the War Department - - - -	185,296,397 19
For the Navy Department - - - -	30,609,520 29
In the aggregate - - - -	217,168,850 15

In addition to these demands upon the treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of treasury notes due and maturing to the amount of $12,639,861 64, and for the payment of interest on the public debt, to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

The whole amount required for the fiscal year 1862 may therefore be thus stated:

To satisfy appropriations for former years yet unpaid - - - - - -	$20,121,880 70
To satisfy appropriations already made for the fiscal year 1862 - - - - -	59,588,989 38
To satisfy appropriations required by new exigencies	217,168,850 15
To pay treasury notes due and becoming due -	12,639,861 64
To pay interest on proposed new debt - -	9,000,000 00
Making a total sum required by existing appropriations and new exigencies of - -	318,519,531 87

III. Ways and means.

To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate.

The deficiencies of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans; and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived.

He is of the opinion that not less than eighty millions of dollars should be provided by taxation, and that two hundred and forty millions should be sought through loans.

It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable. Public credit can only be supported by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic, and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfilment of every public obligation.

It has been already stated that the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions, amount to $65,887,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9,000,000; making an aggregate of ordinary expenditures of $74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000,000, as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79,887,849 34. To provide for these payments, at least, it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation the sum of not less than $80,000,000.

In considering the choice of means to insure a revenue adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution.

The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes, and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions and valued by a uniform rule; while under the head of internal duties or excises may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on particular descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value.

The principal advantages of a system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed; in the motives thence arising for economy and fidelity in administration; and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means, rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advan-

tages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports, are found in economy of collection, in facility of payment, in adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State administration must, necessarily, be upon levies on property.

These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislature and Executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has resort been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties or excises as circumstances may require, in order to make good whatever deficiency may be found to exist.

That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance, under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent. It was framed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year, just closed, were only $5,527,246 33; and, though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated during the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate, beyond doubt, to the demands of the treasury, which should be provided for without resort to loans.

These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of $79,887,849 34—a sum not greater perhaps than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well-adjusted tariff of duties with the aid of the revenue from lands and from miscellaneous sources, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff.

The disorders of business incident to the disturbed condition of political affairs will be gradually redressed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope.

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States, now involved in the calamities of insurrection, will, ere long, become satisfied that order and peace, and security for all rights of property and for all personal and political rights, in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder and conflict and insecurity necessarily incident to attempts to subvert government, break up institutions, and to destroy nationality by force and violence When, under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States, now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall, in their turn, constrain these partisans to loyalty to law and obedience to the Constitution, it is not unreasonable to expect that with restored Union will come,

not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff and the other revenue measures which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges, therefore, a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove wholly adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures, for payment of interest, and for reduction of debt; and that they will, moreover, by establishing national credit on sure foundations, contribute in no inconsiderable degree to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will, in turn, essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue.

The sources of revenue, most promptly to be made available, must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in full measure to the national income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our national independence, or the vindication of our national rights, had been fully paid, and the revenue had increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people.

Of the articles now lightly taxed, sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important. The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of two and a half cents per pound be laid on brown sugar; of three cents per pound on clayed sugar; of four cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugar; of two and one-half cents per pound on syrup of sugar cane; of six cents per pound on candy; of six cents per gallon on molasses, and of four cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of five cents per pound be imposed on coffee; fifteen cents per pound on black tea, and twenty cents per pound on green tea. From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than twenty millions of dollars annually may be raised; while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be, in some considerable degree, mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers.

Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add, in general, that from proposed duties on articles now exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue to the amount of seven millions of dollars may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short for the current year of thirty millions of dollars. He estimates therefore the total revenue from imports during the present year at fifty-seven millions of dollars, to which may be added the sum of three millions to be derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources; making the total revenue for the year sixty millions of dollars.

While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than eighty millions of dollars, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of twenty millions of dollars, for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both. The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of federal population; the latter need only be uniform throughout the United States. Taxes on real estate, and perhaps general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question whether resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or to both, for the supply of the probable deficiency of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, sixteen thousand millions of dollars. The value of the real property is estimated at $11,272,053,881, and the value of the personal property at $4,830,880,235. The proportion of the property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10,900,758,009, of which sum $7,630,530,605 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and $3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property. A rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country would produce a sum of $20,128,667; a rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection would produce the sum of $21,800,516; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590; either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county, and municipal expenditure is raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property, levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States it would not be difficult, through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the co-operation of the State authorities in its collection, or through federal agencies created for the purpose, but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for national purposes.

It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective co-operation in all, which make the employment of an extensive and complicated federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supply the basis of the most serious objections against that mode of levying internal revenue.

It has been objected also, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes at this time, that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be difficult, or even temporarily impossible, to collect it as apportioned. If it were otherwise, the objection would be fatal to internal duties as well as to direct taxes; for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law imposing such duties, to make them uniform in collection.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the finances of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burden imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them.

It has been already shown that a light direct tax, from which, the Secretary ventures to suggest, very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue. In the judgment of the Secretary the needed sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to, to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionally diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionally enlarged and strengthened.

Whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but illy perform his duty to Congress or the people if he omits to urge the great importance—the absolute necessity indeed—of such full provision of annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggests here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct, as a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or part of the estates of offenders and for the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury.

Before dismissing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the current disbursements of government may not be themselves diminished? He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of ten per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the federal government, in cases where such reduction

will not interfere with existing contracts ; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and the reduction of postal expenses. Retrenchment in other directions will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress ; and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment, compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectively made.

The Secretary has already said that on the supposition that eighty millions of dollars may be raised by taxation in the modes proposed, or derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, it will still be necessary, in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis, to raise the sum of two hundred and forty millions of dollars by loans.

A comparison of the acts by which loans have been already authorized and of the loans actually made, will show what resources of this description are available under existing laws.

The act of June 22, 1860, authorized the borrowing of $21,000,000 at an interest not above six per cent. Under this authority Mr. Secretary Cobb, in October, 1860, negotiated a loan of $10,000,000 ; but from causes not necessary to be here specified, the takers of $2,978,000 failed to make good their offers. The amount realized was, therefore, only $7,022,000 ; leaving for future negotiation, under the act, the sum of $13,978,000.

The act of the 8th of February, 1861, authorized another loan of $25,000,000, on bonds at six per cent, and permitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act, in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary Dix disposed of bonds to the amount of $8,006,000, at rates varying from 90.15 to 96.10 for each $100, and realizing the sum of $7,243,500 35, leaving to be negotiated the sum of $16,994,000.

The act of March 2, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of $10,000,000, at an interest not exceeding six per cent., and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts, for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of February 3, 1861, and for the amount of any loans restricted to par not taken under proposals authorized by the act of January, 1860, or by the tariff act itself.

Under the acts of February and March, 1861, the present Secretary in April, 1861, disposed of $3,099,000 in bonds, at rates varying from ninety-four per cent. to par, and $4,901,000 in treasury notes, at and above par, realizing for the $8,000,000 offered the sum of $7,814,809 80 to the treasury ; and in May, 1861, he further disposed of $7,310,000 in bonds, at rates varying from eighty-five to ninety-three per cent., and $1,684,000 in treasury notes, at par, realizing for the $8,994,000 offered the sum of $7,922,553 45.

The present Secretary also invited proposals, at par, for $13,978,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received, except three for $12,000 in the aggregate, which, having been made under misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn or applied as offers for treasury notes at par, or for bonds under

the act of February, 1861, at eighty-five per cent. The Secretary has since, under the authority of the act of March, 1861, issued treasury notes to offerers at par, and in payment to public creditors, to the amount of $2,584,550.

The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loans is, therefore, found in the act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or, in default of offers at par for such bonds, the issue or payment of treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest, at par, to the amount of $10,000,000; and in the act of June 22, 1860, as modified by the act of March 2, 1861, under which treasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issued or paid to creditors at par, to the amount of $11,393,450; making an aggregate of loans, authorized in some form, of $21,393,450. This authority, under existing circumstances, is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in treasury notes at 6 per cent.; which is not to be expected, except, perhaps, as an alternative to delays, of which a just or prudent government will not, unless under extreme necessity, permit the occurrence.

It needs no argument to work the conviction that, under the existing laws, a very small part only of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures.

As the contest in which the government is now engaged is a contest for national existence and the sovereignty of the people, it is eminently proper that the appeal for the means of prosecuting it with energy to a speedy and successful issue should be made in the first instance, at least, to the people themselves. And it is highly desirable, in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burden press as lightly as practicable upon each individual contributor, and, if possible, to transmute the burden into a benefit.

To attain these desirable objects, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a NATIONAL LOAN of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, to be issued in the form of treasury notes, or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of seven and three-tenths per centum, to be paid half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date.

The sum of one hundred millions is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind; but it is not intended to restrict loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required, in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources, for all the purposes of the year.

The interest of seven and three-tenths is suggested, because it is liberal to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and, under existing circumstances, a fair rate for the government.

It is beneficial to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire satisfaction and hopes of profit rather than annoyance and fears of loss; and, if the rate of interest proposed be somewhat higher than that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be grudged to the subscribers when it is remembered that the interest on the loan will go into the channels of home circulation, and is to reward those who come

forward in the hour of peril to place their means at the disposal of their country.

The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed is quite obvious; for, the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note or of the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it. To increase still further this facility of calculation it is proposed also to issue the treasury notes of this loan in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, with the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note. The facility thus secured to the holder of determining the exact amount of the note and interest, without any trouble of computation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment.

While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it also as, under existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the government. The bonds of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent. and redeemable twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates, so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed seven and three-tenths per cent.; nor is there any reason to believe that treasury notes, bearing an interest of six per cent, receivable for public dues and convertible into twenty years' six per cent. bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts, so that the interest on the sum realized will fall much, if at all, short of the rate proposed. For the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan, the Secretary thinks that the absence of the feature of receivability for public dues in the latter is a sufficient compensation.

To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes, in addition to the inducements just mentioned, that books be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington; at the offices of the assistant treasurers and depositories of public moneys, and at the offices of such postmasters and other selected persons in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated; that subscriptions be received for fifty dollars or any sum being the multiple of fifty dollars; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or, if the subscriber prefer, in instalments of one-tenth at the time of subscription and one-tenth on the first and fifteenth days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be forfeited in case of non-payment of subsequent instalments; that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment; and that treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except first instalments, and for these on final payment.

The Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal, by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptitude and liberality.

In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode, that bonds or certificates of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in this country or in any foreign

country, at rates not lower than par, for sums of five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, or of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand pounds sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars, or, if expressed in the currency of Great Britain not exceeding twenty millions of pounds sterling. He proposes further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government after a period not exceeding thirty years after a common date, not later than the first day of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent , payable in London, or at the treasury of the United States, with exchange at such rate as will make the payment equivalent to payment in London.

If the ample provision already recommended for the punctual payment of interest and final redemption of the principal be made by Congress, the Secretary entertains a very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerable part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates, and that whatever part, if any, may be wanted from capitalists in other countries will be readily obtained.

For whatever sums may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary measure to those already proposed, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of treasury notes for ten, twenty, and twenty-five dollars each, payable one year after date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate fifty millions of dollars. These notes should bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., and be exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest; or, should it be found more convenient, they may be made redeemable on demand in coin, and issued without interest. In either form, treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful, if prudently used in anticipation of revenue certain to be received.

The greatest care will, however, be requisite to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the government of any country can well be devised.

In connexion with the general subject of revenue, the Secretary thinks it his duty to invite the attention of Congress to the condition of foreign commerce, and of the commerce between the States as affected by the existing insurrection.

At the ports of several States of the Union the collection of lawful duties on imports has been forcibly obstructed and prevented for several months. This condition of affairs, and the admission of foreign merchandise into those ports without payment of duties to the United States, have given opportunity to many frauds on the revenue, and must, necessarily, occasion great and harmful disturbance of the regular commerce of the country.

It is the province of Congress to apply the proper remedies for these evils; and the Secretary begs leave to suggest that proper remedies may be found in closing the ports where the collection of duties is so disturbed, or by providing for such collection on shipboard, or elsewhere beyond the reach of such obstructions. Every independent

nation exercises the right of determining what ports within its territorial limits shall be, and what ports shall not be, open to foreign commerce; and nothing can be clearer, where one or more ports may be temporarily in the possession of insurgents against the government, than that suitable regulations may be prescribed by the proper authority to guard the revenue against diminution, by adequate provision for its collection elsewhere than within the port, or for depriving the port itself of its character as a port of entry or delivery until the insurrection shall be suppressed.

Great inconvenience and damage to the commerce among the States have also arisen from the same general cause. To mitigate these evils, and to prevent, as far as possible, the perversion of commerce between the States into an agency for the supply of the insurgents with means for maintaining and extending the insurrection, the Secretary issued the two circular orders to collectors, of which copies are herewith submitted to Congress.

In framing these orders, the Secretary was necessarily much embarrassed by the absence of any law regulating commerce among the States, and by the necessity of conforming them to conditions of hostility created by the insurrection. These conditions, under certain circumstances, would make all commerce illegal; while, under other circumstances, they would only make unlawful the commerce carried on directly with insurgents. To remove embarrassment, legislation is required; and the Secretary respectfully recommends a suitable enactment giving to the President the power to determine by proclamation or other notification within what limits an insurrection has obtained, for the time, controlling ascendancy, and must, therefore, be regarded as attended by the effects of civil war in the total suspension of commerce, and to establish by license such exceptions to that suspension as he may deem expedient and practicable. Such an enactment should also provide suitable penalties and forfeitures for attempts to carry on unlicensed commerce with insurgents or places declared to be in a state of insurrection.

With a view to a clearer understanding of the views expressed in this report, and for the purpose of promoting the despatch of the public business, so important at this juncture, the Secretary has caused to be prepared, and begs leave most respectfully to submit to the consideration of Congress, as plans which seem to him judicious for improving and increasing the revenue, the draughts of three bills: one to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes; another, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and other purposes; and another, to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

In compliance with the law on that subject, he also transmits detailed statements of the several negotiations for loans since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, and also a statement showing the gradual increase and present condition of the public debt.

The Secretary is fully and painfully aware that in preparing and submitting this report he has labored under great and peculiar disadvantages. He has but recently assumed the charge of the vast and complicated concerns of his department, and he is deeply conscious

how imperfectly he is qualified by experience, by talents, or by special acquirements, for such a charge. He understands, also, better, perhaps, than any one outside can understand, the difficulties incident to the task of which he has attempted the performance—difficulties always considerable, but now augmented and multiplied beyond measure by the criminal insurrection which deranges commerce, accumulates expenditures, necessitates taxes, embarrasses industry, depreciates property, cripples enterprise, and frustrates progress. He has simply endeavored, under these perplexing circumstances, to meet the case just as it is; to set forth plainly the actual condition of the public finances; and to explain the means and measures by which, in his humble judgment, the evils of the existing situation may be mitigated and finally removed. The energies of a great people will, as he firmly believes, surmount all the troubles and calamities of the present time, and, under the good hand of the God of our fathers, out of these very troubles and difficulties build a future which shall surpass the whole glorious past in the richness of its blessings and benefits.

All which he respectfully submits to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

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No. 1.

Statement showing the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 1st January, 7th March, and 1st July, 1861.

Loan.	Rate.	Under what act issued.	Jaunary 1, 1861.	March 7, 1861.	July 1, 1861.
1842	6 per cent	April 15, 1842	$2,883,364 11	$2,883,364 11	$2,883,364 11
1846	do	July 22, 1846	1,000 00	1,000 00	
1847	do	January 28, 1847	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00
1848	do	March 15, 1848	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80
1858	5 per cent	June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
1860	do	June 22, 1860	6,842,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00
1861	6 per cent	February 8, 1861		8,006,000 00	18,340,000 00
Texan indemnity	5 per cent	September 9, 1850	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00
Texas debt			183,785 54	181,813 19	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt			114,118 54	114,118 54	114,118 54
			51,808,859 99	59,992,887 64	70,256,167 04
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857			104,861 64	104,811 64	104,611 64
Treasury notes issued under act December 23, 1857			12,664,000 00	6,395,000 00	2,586,200 00
Treasury notes issued under act December 17, 1860			1,666,000 00	9,962,600 00	9,942,450 00
Treasury notes issued under act February 8, 1861					7,978,400 00
		Total	66,243,721 63	76,455,299 28	90,867,828 68

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, July* 1, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for a loan of eight millions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 23d day of February instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first of January last, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing conditions will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposit until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

UNDER NOTICE OF FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,000,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
1	Russell N. Isaacs	New York	$25,000	91.50	$25,000	
2	Charles T. Dix	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	
3	Underhill & Haven	do	5,000	90.01		$5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.51	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.52	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.53	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.64	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.76	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.78	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.89	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.01	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.02	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.26	5,000	
4	Ketchum, Son & Co., (self and others)	do	2,814,000	90.15	2,749,000	65,000
	Do do	do	50,000	90.00		50,000
5	Howland & Aspinwall	do	150,000	90.00		150,000
6	Richard Berry	do	25,000	92.50	25,000	
7	Mariners' Savings Institution	do	40,000	92.00	40,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
8	Chester W. Chapin	Springfield, Mass	100,000	90.30	100,000	
9	Thompson Brothers	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	
10	Samuel C. Thompson	do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
11	J. Ludlow Dumont	do	20,000	89.50		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	89.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	88.00		20,000

12	A. Jenkins	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
13	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
14	Wm. J. Emmet	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	84.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	83.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	82.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	80.00		10,000
15	Allan Melville	do	50,000	90.25	50,000	
16	Field & McLean	do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.25	25,000	
17	Benjamin Peirce	Chesterfield Factory, N. H	3,000	92.00	3,000	
18	Charles H. Russell	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	do	100,000	91.00	100,000	
19	Henry F. Vail	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
20	Bank of Commerce	do	2,500,000	90.00		2,500,000
21	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
22	John A. Stevens	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
23	John Sampson	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
24	Wm. McBride	do	20,000	85.06¼		20,000
	Do	do	15,000	86.06¼		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	87.06¼		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.06¼		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00		10,000
25	Sherman & Romaine	do	50,000	90.26	50,000	
26	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	10,000	88.03		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.68		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.27	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.38	5,000	
27	City Fire Insurance Company	Boston	12,000	90.00		12,000
28	G. A. Burbank	Danville, Vt	3,000	80.00		3,000
29	Bank of Lansingburgh	New York	10,000	90.25	10,000	
30	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt	1,000	90.25	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.35	1,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
30	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt	$1,000	90.45	$1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.65	1,000	
31	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	4,000	91.00	4,000	
	Do	do	6,000	89.00		$6,000
31	Do	do	10,000	87.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
32	R. R Fairchild	New York	30,000	90.20	30,000	
33	V. & J. F. Gilpin & Co	Philadelphia	6,000	92.50	6,000	
34	Hewlett & Torrance	New York	25,000	90.00		25,000
35	Satterlee & Co	do	135,000	90.15	132,000	3,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.56	25,000	
	Do	do	43,000	89.06		43,000
	Do	do	38,000	88.06		38,000
36	Otis Norcross	Boston	10,000	90.00		10,000
37	R. W. Howes	New York	100,000	90.00		100,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	87.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	86.00		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	85.00		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	84.00		100,000
38	Stephen G. Fotterall	Philadelphia	10,000	93.00	10,000	
39	William Tilden	New York	10,000	90.15	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.54		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
40	Hewlett Scudder	do	2,000	88.00		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	90.00		3,000
41	Gilbert Oakley	do	3,000	87.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	85.00		2,000
42	Rufus H. King	Albany, N. Y	30,000	90.05		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.65		25,000

	Do	do	20,000	87.00		20,000
43	E. G. Hamilton	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.50	10,000	
44	Parker Owen	Philadelphia	5,000	88.50		5,000
45	Meigs & Greenleaf	New York	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	28,000	90.50	28,000	
	Do	do	28,000	91.00	28,000	
	Do	do	25,000	92.00	25,000	
	Do	do	4,000	94.00	4,000	
46	Charles A. Cummings	do	40,000	90.60	40,000	
47	John B. Budd	Philadelphia	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
48	McKim & Co	Baltimore	20,000	86.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	87.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	88.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	90.25	40,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
49	W. L. Newberry	Chicago	40,000	90.00		40,000
50	Roosevelt & Son	New York	50,000	90.50	50,000	
51	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	90.00		1,000
52	Samuel Bobke	New York	4,000	88.00		4,000
53	Lewis MacGregor	do	2,000	91.00	2,000	
54	Charles H. Delavan	do	40,000	88.00		40,000
55	Eliza D. Delavan	do	13,000	90.00		13,000
56	Jacob St. Loskey	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
57	John Scott Boyd	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.50	5,000	
58	Evander Childs	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
59	Edgar S. Tweedy	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
60	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Me	5,000	90.00		5,000
61	F. W. Streckle	New York	5,000	90.75	5,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
62	Home Insurance Company	New York	$10,000	90.00		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	$10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
63	J. T. & J. G. Frost & Co	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
64	Buffalo Savings Bank	Buffalo	20,000	75.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	80.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	83.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	85.00		30,000
65	William J. Schenck	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
66	Clark, Dodge & Co	do	10,000	85.50		10,000
	Do	do	60,000	87.25		60,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.25		50,000
	Do	do	30,000	89.25		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	80,000	90.25	80,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
67	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	91.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	92.00	1,000	
68	Philip R. Kearney, trustee	New York	5,000	91.00	5,000	
69	Thomas H. Dudley	Camden, N. J	6,000	86.25		6,000
70	Joseph M. Ballestier	New York	2,000	93.00	2,000	
71	William R. Merrill, in trust	do	3,000	90.10		3,000
72	William J. Palmer, attorney	Philadelphia	10,000	85.00		10,000
73	Thomas F. Andrews	Washington, D. C	20,000	80.25		20,000
74	Abraham T. Lowe	Boston	10,000	87.55		10,000
75	Otis Daniell	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	87.55		20,000
	Do	do	50,000	90.03		50,000
76	Louis McGregor	New York	2,000	91.00	2,000	
77	Trevor & Colgate	do	125,000	90.15	122,000	3,000

	Do	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
78	Jacob St. Losky	do	6,000	90.00		6,000
79	E. S. Munroe	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	60,000	91.00	60,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.50	50,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.00	10,000	
80	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	Washington, D. C	100,000	90.15	100,000	
81	William Barton & Son	New York	50,000	86.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.00		50,000
82	Robert M. Strebright	do	10,000	90.25	10,000	
83	Francis T. Walker & Bro	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.00		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.03		5,000
84	Edward J. King	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
85	A. V. Stout	do	25,000	85.75		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	86.05		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	88.05		25,000
86	R. R. Graves & Co	do	15,000	90.00		15,000
87	J. G. Whitney & Co	Boston	10,000	90.00		10,000
88	W. H. Slocum	New York	2,000	88.00		2,000
89	Francis Leland	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
90	George W. Cuyler	Palmyra, N. Y	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00		10,000
91	John Hooper & Co	New York	7,000	90.00		7,000
92	Ward & Co., (for others)	do	10,000	88.00		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	89.00		20,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000	
93	J. T. Van Vleck	do	1,000	92.00	1,000	
	Do	do	6,000	90.00		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	88.00		6,000
	Do	do	5,000	92,00		5,000

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
94	George Field, cashier	New York	$10,000	86.50		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	$10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	85.00		20,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00		5,000
95	E. W. Dunham	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.13		15,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.57	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	91.03	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	91.83	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	92.01	15,000	
96	Merritt, Strang & Co	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	92.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.00	10,000	
97	G. C. Stuhr	Brooklyn	2,000	96.00	2,000	
98	Read, Drexel & Co	New York	145,000	90.15	145,000	
99	A. J. Glossbrenner	Washington	4,000	85.76		4,000
	Do	do	7,000	88.00		7,000
	Do	do	8,000	89.00		8,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00		5,000
100	J. Benkendorff	New York	10,000	94.01	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.51	10,000	
101	John G. Watmough, jr	Philadelphia	25,000	82.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	83.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	84.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	85.00		25,000
102	Wm. & John O'Brien	New York	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.26	25,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	do	31,000	92.26	31,000	
103	Read, Drexel & Co	do	1,200,000	90.15	1,169,000	31,000
104	G A. Stone	Troy, N. Y	2,000	82.50		2,000

	Do	do	2,000	85.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	87.50		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	89.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.00	2,000	
105	Samuel Sinclair	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
106	Clarkson Brothers	do	15,000	90.00		15,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.62½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.12½	5,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.62½	20,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.12½	5,000	
107	Thomas Pittis	do	1,000	90.00		1,000
108	A. F. Shriver	Washington	25,000	80.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	95.00	5,000	
109	C. R. Robert	New York	10,000	90.41	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.51	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.76	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.91	10 000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.02	10,000	
110	Eugene Thompson	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	87.50		3,000
111	Read & Lathrop	do	50,000	90.10		50,000
112	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	170,000	91.00	170,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.80	20,000	
	Do	do	15,000	90.60	15,000	
	Do	do	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.25	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.02		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.01		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	88.00		15,000
	Do	do	18,000	87.00		18,000
113	George N. Farwell	Clairmont. N. H	5,000	90.25	5,000	
114	Spencer K. Green	New York	10,000	88.00		10,000
115	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	50,000	90.17	50,000	
116	Timothy C. Leeds	do	20,000	90.06		20,000

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Am't bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
116	Timothy C. Leeds	New York	$20,000	88.06		$20,000
117	William Griswold	do	4,000	88.00		4,000
118	Clairmont Bank	Clairmont, N. H	10,000	90.25	$10,000	
119	G. W. Tew	Silver Creek, N. Y	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
120	Clark, Dodge & Co	New York	60,000	90.75	60,000	
121	J. N. Phelps	do	60,000	90.01		60,000
	Do	do	20,000	88.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	86.00		20,000
122	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, N. Y	1,000	86.55		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	87.55		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	88.55		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	89.55		3,000
	Do	do	3,000	90.55	3,000	
	Do	do	2,000	91.55	2,000	
	Do	do	1,000	92.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	93.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	94.55	1,000	
123	M. Tuska	New York	6,000	85.00		6,000
	Do	do	3,000	87.50		3,000
	Do	do	3,000	88.00		3,000
124	Tuller & Sutterly	Philadelphia	8,000	91.00	8,000	
125	Benjamin C. White	Boston	7,000	90.00		7,000
126	James Egginton	Brooklyn	2,000	90.50	2,000	
127	J. S. & W. Brown	New York	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
128	William Tilden	do	5,000	92.30	5,000	
129	Philadelphia Contribution Insurance Co	Philadelphia	40,000	93.50	40,000	
130	Third Avenue Savings Bank	New York	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.00	25,000	

131	James Tuttle	Boston	30,000	91.25	30,000	
132	James H. Van Allen	New York	50,000	89.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.50		50,000
133	A. Hamilton	Brooklyn	2,000	90.00		2,000
134	Charles Aug Davis	New York	300,000	87.50		300,000
135	Taylor Brothers	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	86.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	87.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.00		10,000
136	Townsend & Co	Boston	30,000	78.00		30,000
137	Bank of the Republic	do	30,000	90.10		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.10	25,000	
	Do	do	20,000	92.10	20,000	
	Do	do	15,000	93.10	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.10	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	95.10	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	96.10	10,000	
138	S. H. Alden, president	Albany, N. Y	60,000	90.03		60,000
	Do	do	30,000	88.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	87.00		30,000
139	John W. Champlin	Mabbettsville, N. Y	1,000	90.50	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	88.00		1,000
140	John T. Johnson	New York	100,000	90.53	100,000	
141	E. L. Bolles	do	3,000	90.40	3,000	
142	Jenkins Van Schaick	do	30,000	91.05	30,000	
143	R. R. Graves & Co	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
144	Washington Mills	do	20,000	80.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	81.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	82.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.01		10,000
145	Surette & Whitney	Boston	10,000	90.10		10,000
146	Amos P. Tapley	do	5,000	87.50		5,000
147	Juan Clem'te Las Casas	New York	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	3,000	88.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
148	C. F. Knowlson	do	5,000	90.10		5,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.03		15,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.05		15,000
149	Ward, Campbell & Co	do	200,000	90.27	200,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
149	Ward, Campbell & Co	New York	$100,000	90.55	$100,000	
	Do	do	100,000	90.60	100,000	
150	William Griswold	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
151	Joseph Woodbridge	Brooklyn	1,250	80.00		$1,250
152	C. E. Brewer	New York	30,000	90.11		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	90.21	40,000	
	Do	do	40,000	90.31	40,000	
	Do	do	40,000	90.36	40,000	
153	M. M. Pownall	do	100,000	90.27	100,000	
154	F. P James & Co	do	10,000	90.17	10,000	
155	A. D. Williams	do	5,000	90.10		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.00		5,000
156	Mark A. Nicholls	Lockport, N. Y	10,000	90.18	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.25	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
			14,460,250		8,006,000	6,454,250

Proposals for a loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for eight million dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, or with the depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this department of certificates of deposit with the depositaries above-mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the first day of July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 3.

NOTICE, MARCH 22, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,000,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
1	S. S. White	Philadelphia	$1,000	100.00	$1,000	
2	Otis Daniell	Boston	10,000	95.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.25	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.00	20,000	
	Do	do	30,000	93.16		$30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.52		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.10		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
3	Robert J. Wright	Philadelphia	4,000	94.50	4,000	
4	George A. Stone	Troy, N. Y	1,000	94.26	1,000	
	Do	do	2,000	93.79		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.56		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.31		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	93.17		3,000
5	G. S. Pepper	Philadelphia	20,000	94.25	20,000	
6	C. D Matthews	New York	5,000	94.07	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.79		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.55		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.15		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.57		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.55		10,000
7	Marie & Kanz	do	30,000	94.06	30,000	
	Do	do	40,000	93.81		40,000
	Do	do	60,000	93.56		60,000
	Do	do	70,000	93.31		70,000

	Do	----do	100,000	93.11		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	93.06		100,000	
	Do	----do	6,000	93.00		6,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	92.91		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	92.81		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	92.56		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	92.26		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	92.01		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	91.76		100,000	
8	A. T Lowe, president	Boston	12,000	94.05	12,000		
	Do	----do	12,000	93.30		12,000	
	Do	----do	12,000	92.55		12,000	
	Do	----do	12,000	92.05		12,000	
	Do	----do	12,000	91.30		12,000	
9	J. W. Wolcott & Co	----do	100,000	94.05	100,000		
	Do	----do	100,000	93.67		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	93.33		100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	93.05		100,000	
10	William Beals, jr	----do	1,000	94.00	1,000		
	Do	----do	1,000	93.75		1,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	93.50		1,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	93.37½		1,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	93.25		1,000	
11	J. Vincent Brown	Salem, Mass	15,000	94.00	15,000		
12	W. C. Dougherty	New York	2,000	94.00	2,000		
	Do	----do	2,000	93.75		2,000	
	Do	----do	2,000	93.50		2,000	
	Do	----do	2,000	93.25		2,000	
	Do	----do	2,000	93.00		2,000	
13	Philip R. Kearney	---- do	8,000	94.00	8,000		
14	William L. Abbott	Philadelphia	10,000	94.00	10,000		
	Do	----do	10,000	93.10		10,000	
	Do	----do	10,000	92.76		10,000	
15	John A. Dix	New York	25,000	94.00	25,000		
16	Charles H. Delavan	----do	20,000	94.00	20,000		
	Do	----do	20,000	93.75		20,000	
	Do	----do	40,000	93.00		40,000	
17	J. T. Van Vleck	----do	10,000	94.00	10,000		
	Do	----do	10,000	93.90		10,000	

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
17	J. T. Van Vleck	New York	$10,000	93.80		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.70		10,000
18	Bank of Commerce	do	2,500,000	94.00	$2,500,000	
19	Bank of America	do	250,000	94.00	250,000	
	Do	do	250,000	93.60		250,000
20	A. W. Nicholson	do	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
21	Samuel C. Thompson	do	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
22	American Colonization Society	Washington	5,000	94.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.75		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.75		5,000
23	F. R. James & Co	New York	20,000	94.00	20,000	
24	E. D. Peters	Boston	5,000	92.00		5,000
25	Buffalo Savings Bank	do	40,000	91.50		40,000
26	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, New York	1,000	90.19		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.29		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.39		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.59		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.79		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.89		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.19		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.29		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.59		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.79		1,000

27	V S. Kenyon	New York	1,000	90 16		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.27		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.52		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.76		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.26		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.52		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.76		1,000
28	C. A. Burnham	Ogdensburgh, New York	5,000	91.81		5,000
29	N. L. Griswold	New York	5,000	92.00		5,000
30	Stone & Domer	Boston	20,000	91.55		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.85		10,000
31	William Beals & Co	do	4,000	92.00		4,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.12½		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.25		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.37½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.50		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.62½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.75		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.87½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.00		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.12½		1,000
32	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Maine	5,000	91.05		5,000
33	Daniel W. Ladd	Epping, New Hampshire	1,000	92.00		1,000
34	Amos P. Tapley	Boston	5,000	93.35		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.65		5,000
35	Brewster, Sweet & Co	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	35,000	93.00		35,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.56		25,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.16		30,000
36	James P. Thorndyke	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.50		10,000
37	Blake, Brothers & Co	do	100,000	92.05		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	90.25		100,000
39	Samuel S. Day	Springfield, Massachusetts	8,000	93.50		8,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.45		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.40		5,000
40	J. R. Brockett	Boston	5,000	91.00		5,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
40	J. R. Brockett	Boston	$5,000	90.00		$5,000
41	A. T. Lowe	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
42	A. A. Burrage, executor	do	6,000	92.75		6,000
43	Aaron Morrell, jr	Salisbury, Massachusetts	2,000	93.00		2,000
44	G. Currier	Boston	6,000	91.10		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	91.60		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	92.10		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	92.50		6,000
45	Peter Murray	New York	10,000	93.80		10,000
46	John C. Rives	Washington	25,000	90.00		25,000
47	T. Scott & Son	Baltimore	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
48	Eli Lewis	York, Pa	5,000	91.00		5,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.00		2,000
49	Martin Lewis	Baltimore	3,000	92.50		3,000
	Do	do	4,000	92.12½		4,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.87½		3,000
50	McKim & Co	do	30,000	92.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.20		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	92.25		40,000
	Do	do	60,000	92.50		60,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.60		50,000
	Do	do	40,000	93.00		40,000
51	James Tuttle	Boston	20,000	91.25		20,000
52	Eugene Thompson	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.25		5,000

53	Jeremiah Pangburn	do	2,000	92.10		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.60		3,000
54	Wm. J. Emmett	do	25,000	91.80		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.05		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.35		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.55		25,000
55	Wm. B. Mott	do	100,000	91.00		100,000
56	Mariah McGregor	do	1,000	92.00		1,000
57	Thomas J. Tash	Philadelphia	10,000	93.25		10,000
58	J. F. Farish	New York	15,000	91.15		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.85		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.00		15,000
59	Robert L. Stewart	do	20,000	93.03		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.90		10,000
60	G. W. Rierson	do	20,000	93.11		20,000
61	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
62	James Lynch	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.62		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
63	W. Anthons & Le Roys	do	30,000	93.51		30,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
64	E. Morrison	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.35		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.46		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.64		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.84		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.93		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.06		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.37		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.41		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
65	Richard Van Buskirk	New York	$10,000	91.55		$10,000
66	Bank North America	do	50,000	93.26		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.31		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.36		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.41		25,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.46		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
67	Charles Allandree	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.00		2,000
68	Clement Remington	do	100,000	91.50		100,000
69	Bliss, Williams & Co	do	50,000	93.50		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
70	George C. Seawell	do	5,000	87.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
71	Harris & Co	Philadelphia	10,000	93.00		10,000
72	G. S. Robins & Son	New York	70,000	89.25		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	90.25		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	92.50		70,000
73	Spencer K. Green	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.70		10,000
74	Wm. & John O'Brien	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.26		25,000
	Do	do	6,000	90.51		6,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.56		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.76		25,000
	Do	do	35,000	91.03		35,000
	Do	do	30,000	91.16		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.50		25,000
	Do	do	65,000	91.00		65,000

	Do	----do	10,000	91.25		10,000
75	Harris B. Dick	----do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	91.75		5,000
76	B. C. Wandell	----do	2,000	91.60		2,000
	Do	----do	2,000	91.90		2,000
	Do	----do	2,000	92.10		2,000
	Do	----do	2,000	92.60		2,000
	Do	----do	2,000	92.90		2,000
77	Simon Robitscher	----do	4,000	90.25		4,000
78	C. R. Marvin & Son	----do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	92.56		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	92.61		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	92.66		5,000
79	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Jersey City	20,000	93.50		20,000
80	Henry M. Barnes	Philadelphia	10,000	93.25		10,000
81	R. R. Robinson & Co	Wilmington, Del	33,000	93.01		33,000
82	Ocean Bank	New York	25,000	92.25		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	92.45		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	92.65		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	92.85		25,000
	Do	----do	50,000	93.00		50,000
	Do	----do	50,000	93.25		50,000
83	R. M. Fairbairn	----do	5,000	92.61		5,000
84	Bank of Milwaukie, by J. C. Van Vleeck	----do	25,000	93.20		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	93.40		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	93.50		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	93.60		25,000
85	Merritt, Strang & Co	----do	125,000	93.17		25,000
86	Howland & Aspinwall	----do	100,000	92.56		100,000
	Do	----do	00,000	93.17		100,000
87	R. R. Graves & Co	----do	10,000	93.17		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	93.00		10,000
88	Allan Melville	----do	50,000	93.17		50,000
89	Park & Dalton	----do	50,000	93.17		50,000
90	Wm. & John O'Brien	----do	56,000	93.17		56,000
91	T. J. Mason	----do	10,000	92.16		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	92.36		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
91	T. J. Mason	New York	$10,000	92.56		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.76		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.96		10,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.11		25,000
92	G. W. Welch	do	4,000	92.50		4,000
	Do	do	4,000	92.75		4,000
	Do	do	6,000	93.00		6,000
93	Van Antwerp & Co	do	20,000	93.17		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.22		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.28		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.36		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.42		10,000
94	B. Usher	do	5,000	93.48		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.52		5,000
95	W. H. Slocum	do	2,000	92.75		2,000
96	Lawrence & Co	New London, Conn	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.05		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.01		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.05		5,000
97	Edward Learned	New York	15,000	93.26		15,000
	Do	do	15,000	93.11		15,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.96		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.76		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.51		20,000
98	J. G. Hansom	do	3,000	92.75		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.12		2,000
99	Ward & Co	do	10,000	91.62½		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.87½		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.75		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000

	Do	do	5,000	90.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	3,000	91.25		3,000
	Do	do	500,000	93.13		500,000
100	James T. Bingham	Philadelphia	40,000	91.27		40,000
	Do	do	30,000	91.77		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.07		30,000
101	Field & McLean	New York	100,000	93.17		100,000
102	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	800,000	93.17		800,000
103	S. S. Richards	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
104	Samuel C. Moore	do	50,000	93.25		50,000
105	Washington Mills	do	5,000	90.21		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.61		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.21		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.61		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.21		5,000
106	Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	do	100,000	92.50		100,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.00		75,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.25		75,000
107	J. H. Barringer	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
108	E. L. Bolles	do	10,000	93.30		10,000
109	Sherman & Romain	do	20,000	91.76		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
110	Charles C. Adams	do	10,000	91.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
111	Hugh Whittell	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.11		10,000
112	John J Angerene	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
113	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	10,000	92.27		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.68		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.38		5,000
114	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	10,000	92.06		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.56		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.76		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.86		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
114	D. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	$10,000	93.16		$10,000
115	Samuel M. Pond	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
116	Kissam & Taylor	do	5,000	92.73		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.97		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.07		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.20		5,000
117	Adolph Tuska	do	1,000	92.50		1,000
118	Samuel Bobke	do	4,000	92.00		4,000
119	Francis P. Fernall	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.15		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
120	E. L. Monroe	do	20,000	91.50		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.75		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.01		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.75		5,000
121	Henry Keep	do	20,000	93.01		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.11		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.21		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.31		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.41		20,000
122	John B. Budd	Philadelphia	10,000	92.60		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.80		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.05		10,000
123	John Benkendorff	New York	27,000	92.51		27,000
124	Robert Somerville	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
	Do	do	6,000	93.75		6,000

125	James Gallatin	do	150,000	93.75		150,000
126	Evander Childs	do	2,000	92.25		2,000
127	J. M. Williams	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.03		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.17		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
128	Richard Van Buskirk	do	10,000	92.05		10,000
129	Taylor Brothers	do	10,000	91.16		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.16		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.55		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.10		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.55		10,000
130	Dater & Timpson	do	20,000	93.17		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.22		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.28		30,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.36		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.42		10,000
131	Clarkson Brothers	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.12		5,000
	Do	do	37,000	93.17		37,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
	Do	do	13,000	92.55		13,000
132	John T. Johnson	do	50,000	92.53		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.03		50,000
133	A. M. Lyon	do	10,000	93.57		10,000
134	R. W. House	do	25,000	92.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.01		25,000
135	Eliza D. Delavan	do	14,000	93.50		14,000
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Eaton Loan and Trust Company	Waterbury, Conn	25,000	93.13		25,000
	Robert M. Mason	Boston	30,000	93.13		30,000
	A. S. Beckwith	Hartford	50,000	93.13		50,000
	Robert Buel & Son	do	5,000	93.13		5,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company	Hartford	$50,000	93.13		$50,000
	H. Staples	Saugatuck	5,000	93.13		5,000
	George M. Ives	Stafford Springs	5,000	93.13		5,000
	John W. Leeds	Stamford	25,000	93.13		25,000
	H. Alexander, jr	Springfield	15,000	93.13		15,000
	H. U. Case	do	15,000	93.13		15,000
	Franklin Savings Institution	Greenfield	5,000	93.13		5,000
	J. H. Watkinson	Middletown	20,000	93.13		20,000
	Middletown Savings Bank	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	L. D. Van Sands	do	10,000	93.13		10,000
	E. S. Hubbard	do	1,000	93.13		1,000
	C. Spooner	Bridgeport	10,000	93.13		10,000
	City Savings Bank	do	11,000	93.13		11,000
	Bridgeport Savings Bank	do	10,000	93.13		10,000
	P. C. Calhoun	do	20,000	93.13		20,000
	A. Benson & Co	Philadelphia	50,000	93.13		150,000
	Shoe and Leather Bank	New York	150,000	93.13		550,000
	Charles Rushmore	do	550,000	93.13		550,000
	Ketchum Sons	do	545,000	93.13		45,000
	Frank Vincent	do	6,000	93.13		6,000
	Theodore De Hone	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	St. Nicholas Bank	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	M. M. Freeman & Co	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	Terry Brothers	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	C. G. Clark	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	J. N. Phelps	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	F. Marquon, president	do	5,000	93.13		5,000
	Continental Insurance Company	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	Messenger & Wright	do	5,000	93.13		5,000
	E. C. Ely	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	John Mortimer, jr	do	15,000	93.13		15,000

E. A. Benedict	----do	10,000	93.13		10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, for others	----do	50,000	93.13		50,000
John P. Coffin	----do	30,000	93.13		30,000
George Opdyke	----do	25,000	93.13		25,000
S. B Chittenden	----do	15,000	93.13		15.000
J. D. Vermilye	----do	225,000	93.13		225,000
Mason Thompson	----do	40,000	93.13		40,000
H. K. Skelding	----do	3,000	93.13		3,000
Home Insurance Company	----do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Joseph Lawrence	----do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Ezra White	----do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Account of Etna Insurance Company	----do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Nash Moseman	----do	75,000	93.13		75,000
Meigs & Greenleaf	----do	140,000	93.13		140,000
E. Sweet	----do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Underhill & Haven	----do	80,000	93.13		80,000
De Launey, Clark & Co	----do	300,000	93.13		300,000
Do	----do	100,000	93.13		100,000
L. W. Jerome	----do	300,000	93.13		300,000
A. V. Stout	----do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co	----do	80,000	93.13		80,000
F. T. Walker & Bro	----do	40,000	93.13		40,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	----do	255,000	93.13		255,000
De Forrest & Palmer	----do	300,000	93.13		300,000
P. & F. Jaudon	----do	50,000	93.13		50,000
William Barton & Son	----do	200,000	93.13		200,000
George & Samuel Brown	----do	25,000	93.13		25,000
Grant & Son	----do	400,000	93.13		400,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	----do	506,000	93.13		506,000
Pittsburg Trust Company	----do	5,000	92.00		5,000
Mechanics' Bank	----do	200,000	92.50		200,000
Shepherd Knapp	----do	55,000	92.50		55,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	----do	150,000	92.50		150,000
G. De Angelis	----do	10,000	92.50		10,000
Ira Davenport	----do	10,000	92.50		10,000
Continental Bank	----do	265,000	92.62½		265,000
George P. Bissell & Co	----do	40,000	93.01		40,000
Brothers McKim	----do	50,000	93.00		50,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Howe, Mather & Co	New York	$20,000	93.00		$20,000
	T. Ketcham & Co	do	100,000	92.50		100,000
	F. H. Tows	do	50,000	93.00		50,000
	Merchants' Insurance Company	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
137	Sherman & Romaine	do	10,000	90.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.50		10,000
138	E. A. Benedict	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
139	Robert Martin	do	2,000	91.50		2,000
140	John J. Searing	do	10,000	92.05		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.05		10,000
141	William Tilden	do	5,000	91.70		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.60		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93 15		10,000
142	S. T. Williams	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.60		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
143	Satterlee & Co	do	70,000	93.31		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	93.17		70,000
	Do	do	85,000	92.56		85,000
	Do	do	75,000	92.17		75,000
144	Benjamin Ogle Tayloe	Washington	2,000	90.00		2,000
145	Richard Stacpoole	New York	25,000	88.00		25,000
146	Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania	do	15,000	93.10		15,000
147	J. H. Strain	Washington	3,000	90.00		3,000
148	A. Griffing Waterbury	New York	10,000	93.27		10,000

149	C. E. Brewer	do	100,000	93.58		100,000
150	William H. Marston	do	50,000	93.36		50,000
151	A. R. Corbin	Washington	20,000	93.25		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.50		20,000
152	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	New York	10,000	90.50		10,000
153	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	Washington	150,000	93.33		150,000
154	Cammann & Co	New York	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.26		100,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
155	Nathaniel Jewett	Washington	3,000	93.75		3,000
156	George W. Cuyler, president	Elmira, N. Y	25,000	93.20		25,000
157	S Draper	New York	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	91.50		15,000
158	L. P. Bayne, attorney	Baltimore	20,000	92.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.10		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.45		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.80		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.18		30,000
159	W. C. Bestor	Washington	30,000	93.30		30,000
160	Drexel & Co	Philadelphia	1,200,000	93.33		1,200,000
161	Read, Drexel & Co	New York	2,100,000	93.17		2,100,000
162	Thompson Pinckney	do	10,000	93.18		10,000
163	E R. Tremaine	do	10,000	90.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.40		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.10		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.60		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.80		5,000
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	do	20,000	91.48		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	91.61		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	91.91		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.19		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.71		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.89		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.03		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.17		20,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	$10,000	93.27		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.39		10,000
165	E. R. Tremaine, for self and others	do	10,000	92.70		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.70		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.70		20,000
166	Robert T. Corss	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.85		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.18		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.18		20,000
167	J. Van Schaick	do	20,000	93.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.10		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.12		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.15		20,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.19		100,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.20		20,000
168	Clark, Dodge & Co	do	75,000	92.76		75,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.85		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.05		100,000
	Do	do	150,000	93.11		150,000
	Do	do	130,000	93.15		130,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.17		75,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.25		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.12½		10,000
169	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	do	100,000	92.85		100,000
	Do	do	200,000	93.01		200,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.18		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.26		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.31		100,000

	Do	do	100,000	93.51		100,000
	Do	do	200,000	93.16		200,000
170	Trevor & Colgate	do	515,000	93.17		515,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.00		25,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.88		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.55		50,000
	Do	do	150,000	92.50		150,000
	Do	do	125,000	91.50		125,000
171	C. R. Robert	do	10,000	93.19		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.21		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.23		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.28		10,000
172	F. L. Richmond	do	50,000	93.31		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
173	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	200,000	93.17		200,000
174	W. S. W. Hale	do	50,000	93.41		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.53		50,000
	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	100,000	93.27		100,000
175	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	50,000	91.50		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	91.75		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.05		100,000
176	S. E. Darling & Co	do	350,000	93.17		350,000
			27,182,000		3,099,000	23,083,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department, until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in treasury notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the bidder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States. Said notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.

Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars, one per centum thereof to be deposited with an assistant treasurer of the United States, and certificates thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount, in coin, must be deposited with an assistant treasurer, in equal instalments, at five, ten, and fifteen days, respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for treasury notes."

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 4.

Schedule of bids for United States treasury notes of $4,901,000, *under notice of April* 6, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Amount accepted.	Amount declined.
1	Charles H. Baker	Philadelphia	$13,000	100.26	$13,000	
2	Samuel S White	do	2,000	100.00	2,000	
3	Jay, Cooke & Co	do	200,000	100 16	200,000	
4	Sumner R. Stone	New York	3,000	100.00	3,000	
5	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	15,000	100.03	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	100.01	10,000	
6	Bridgeport Savings Bank	Bridgeport, Conn	10,000	100.00	10,000	
7	Bank of New York	New York	100,000	100.00	100,000	
8	Henry W. T. Mali & Co	do	50,000	100.01	50,000	
9	H. Trowbridge's sons	New Haven, Conn	5,000	100.16	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	100.14	5,000	
10	Charles Griswold	New York	2,000	100.27	2,000	
11	Wm. H. Marston	do	10,000	100.05	10,000	
12	Colgate & Hoffman	do	150,000	100.00	150,000	
	Do	do	50,000	100.05	50,000	
13	James G. King's sons	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	
14	Read, Drexel & Co	do	185,000	100.00	185,000	
15	R. L. & A. Stuart	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	
	Do	do	10,000	100.00	10,900	
16	H. Howard, secretary	Buffalo, N. Y	100,000	100.00	100,000	
17	Institution for Savings	Roxbury, Mass	20,000	100.00	20,000	
18	Bank of Commerce	New York	2,500,000	100.00	2,500,000	
19	S. Hooper and others	Boston	1,100,000	100.00	1,011,000	$89,000
20	S. Hooper	do	350,000	100.00		350,000
21	P. P. Pytchlynn		250,000	100.00	250,000	
			5,340,000		4,901,000	439,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 11, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of Congres approved 8th of Febru ry last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars, without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an assistant treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 25th day of May, now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor to the 1st of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the assistant treasurer at New York, who will forward them to this department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th instant. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of treasury notes at any rate not below par, such treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years six per cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or treasury notes, it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer on or before the 1st day of June next ; or, if preferred, one third may be deposited on or before the first, one-third on or before the tenth, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

UNDER NOTICE OF MAY 11, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,994,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
1	Cammann & Co	New York	$50,000	85.00	$50,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
2	Louisa Frisbie	do	1,000	86.00	1,000	
3	Marine Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
4	E. W. Dunham, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
7	Eli Lewis	Philadelphia	5,000	87.05	5,000	
8	United States Life Insurance Company	New York	10,000	85.00	10,000	
9	Joseph Lawrence	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
10	Pacific Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
11	Importers and Traders' Bank	do	50,000	85.03	50,000	
12	American Exchange Bank	do	195,000	85.00	195,000	
13	Do	do	630,000	86.00	630,000	
14	Livermore, Clems & Mason	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.20	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.25	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.27	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.30	10,000	
16	Bank of North America	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
17	Ocean Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
18	Irving Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
19	Phœnix Bank	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
20	North River Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
21	William Tilden	do	15,000	85.50	15,000	
22	Mutual Life Insurance Company	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
23	Bank of America	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	

24	James Gallatin	do	45,000	86.00	45,000
25	Manhattan Company	do	300,000	85.00	300,000
26	G. S Robbins & Son	do	80,000	86.00	80,000
27	Meigs & Greenleaf	do	10,000	86.00	10,000
28	Continental Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
29	Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000
30	R. W. Howes, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
31	National Bank	do	200,000	86.00	200,000
32	Sidney Brooks	do	25,000	86.50	25,000
33	Henry F. Vail, for others	do	200,000	85.00	200,000
34	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
35	Theodore Dehon	do	25,000	86.50	25,000
36	Peoples' Bank of City of New York	do	25,000	85.00	25,000
37	Do	do	15,500	86.00	15,000
38	Market Bank	do	50,000	85.50	50,000
39	S. H. Wheeler	do	2,000	85.71	2,000
40	East River Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000
41	Oriental Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000
42	Drexel & Co., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	50,000	85.00	50,000
	Do Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	do	50,000	86.00	50,000
	Do Western Bank	do	25,000	88.00	25,000
	Do Jay, Cooke & Co	do	23,000	85.00	23,000
	Do Jacob Jeanes, M. D.	do	5,000	88.00	5,000
	Do Joseph T. Jeanes	do	5,000	88.00	5,000
	Do Dr. Rivinius	do	1,000	88.00	1,000
43	E. W. Clarke & Co	do	5,000	85.00	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000
44	C. Sherman	do	1,000	89.05	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.10	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.15	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.20	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89 25	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.30	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.35	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.40	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.45	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.50	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.55	1,000
45	John C. Rives	Washington	20,000	87.00	20,000

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
50	Seventh Ward Bank	New York	$28,000	85.00	$28,000	
51	Heman L. White	do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
52	H. C. Thatcher	Boston	1,000	85.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	84.00		$1,000
47	William E. Brown	New York	1,000	81.00		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	83.00		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	85.00	1,000	
46	William Beals, jr	Boston	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.25	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.37½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.75	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.25	5,000	
54	George L. Lovett	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
55	Nathaniel Tracy	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
56	B. De la Pierre	New York	1,000	93.00	1,000	
57	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	20,000	85.05	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	84.55		20,000
	Do	do	15,000	85.06	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	84.26		15,000
58	Safety Fund Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.50	10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	86.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	87.00	10,000	
	William H. Hill	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Otis Daniell	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	

	Do	New York	5,000	86.00	5,000	
59	J. Benkendorff	do	15,000	85.75	15,000	
60	Bull's Head Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
63	Nassau Bank	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	
	Do	do	30,000	85.00	30,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.50	10,000	
61	New York County Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
62	William H. Hoople	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
66	Niagara Fire Insurance Company	do	12,000	86.00	12,000	
65	George W. Kirtland	do	2,000	86.50	2,000	
64	Tradesman's Bank	do	35,000	85.51	35,000	
	Do	do	30,000	86.01	30,000	
67	Bank of the Commonwealth	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
68	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	20,000	86.00	20,000	
69	Citizens' Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
70	Bank of Commerce	do	550,000	86.00	550,000	
71	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
72	Charles E. Brewer	do	20,000	85.05	20,000	
73	City Bank of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
74	Bank of the State of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
75	Great Western Insurance Company	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
76	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	do	1,875,000	85.05	1,875,000	
77	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
78	B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
79	James R. Langdon	Montpelier, Vt	10,000	85.25	10,000	
80	Charles Knapp	New York	15,000	85.25	15,000	
81	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	25,000	85.26	25,000	
82	Grocers' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
83	C M. Mather	do	1,000	90.00	1,000	
84	Chemical Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
85	Ticonic Bank	Maine	5,000	87.00	5,000	
49	J. G. Hanson	New York	2,000	84.00		2,000
48	Samuel Bobke	do	2,000	82.00		2,000
53	James McGinnis	Philadelphia	2,000	60.00		2,000
15	F. L Richmond	New York	25,000	83.00		25,000
5	Charles H. Delavan	do	20,000	84.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.25		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.50		20,000
6	Evander Childs	do	1,000	84.00		1,000

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	A'mt accepted.	Amount declined.
6	S. L. Evans	Washington	$1,000	85.00	$1,000	
	Nathaniel Tracy	Boston	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Charles H. Russell	New York	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	William V. Beady	----do	8,000	85.00	8,000	
	John Q. Jones	----do	30,000	85.00	30,000	
	William H. Hoople	----do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	T. C. Chardavoyne	----do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Gabriel Mead	----do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
	James Gallatin	----do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	Chatham Bank	----do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Henry F. Vail	----do	100,000	85.00	100,000	
	American Exchange Bank	----do	196,000	85.00	196,000	
	Livermore, Clews & Mason	----do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
	Total		7,441,000		7,310,000	$131,000

No. 6.

Schedule of bids for United States Treasury notes of $1,864,000, *under notice of May* 11, 1861, *all of which were at par.*

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
American Bank, Providence, R. I	$50,000	At par
Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I	10,000	do
Bank of North America, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I	50,000	do
Bank of America, Providence, R. I	6,000	do
Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Bank, Providence, R. I	12,000	do
Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I	35,000	do
Continental Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Eagle Bank, Providence, R. I	15,000	do
Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Globe Bank, Providence, R. I	25,000	do
Grocers & Producers' Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Marine Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Mechanics' Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
National Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Northern Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Phœnix Bank, Providence, R. I	16,000	do
Providence Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Roger Williams Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
State Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Union Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Peoples' Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Louise Frisbie	100	do
Drexel & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., for—		
Western Bank of Philadelphia	40,000	do
Bank of Northern Liberties	25,000	do
Southwark Bank	25,000	do
J. M. Egbert	1,000	do
Philadelphia Bank	50,000	do
H. P. Morgan for J. B. Turner, of Chicago	3,000	do
Nicholas Cantor	10,000	do
Mary E. Saunderson	150	do
Globe Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Blackstone Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Atlas Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Union Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Hamilton Bank, Boston	25,000	do
Hide and Leather Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of North America, Boston	40,000	do
Firemens' Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Neptune Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Suffolk Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Boston	200,000	do
Frémont Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Boston Bank, Boston	50,000	do
New England Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston	60,000	do
Mrs. Susannah Green, Washington, D. C	3,000	do
Union Bank, Brunswick, Maine	1,000	do

No. 6—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
Concord Bank, Concord, Mass	$6,000	At par
W. E. Eason, Brattleboro', Vermont	500	do
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass	250	do
Waldoboro' Bank	4,000	do
Total amount awarded	1,684,000	

No. 7.

Schedule of offers for United States treasury notes awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
James E. Mauran, New York	$1,000	At par
Boston Bank, Boston	40,000	do
Charles Amory, Boston	20,000	do
American Insurance Company, Boston	10,000	do
Charles G. Loring, Boston	5,000	do
Howard Bank, Boston	25,000	do
John C. Lee and H. Lee, trustees, Boston	10,000	do
William Amory, Boston	10,000	do
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston	10,000	do
James Lawrence, Boston	10,000	do
Shawmut Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Market Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Columbian Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Massachusetts Bank, Boston	50,000	do
City Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Exchange Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Washington Bank, Boston	50,000	do
State Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Safety Fund Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Faneuil Hall Bank, Boston	25,000	do
National Bank, Boston	37,500	do
Continental Bank, Boston	10,000	do
Atlantic Bank, Boston	10,000	do
Appleton Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Prescott Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass	30,000	do
City Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass	32,000	do
Five Cents Savings Bank, Lowell, Mass	25,000	do
Wamsit Bank, Lowell, Mass	7,500	do
Merchants' Bank, Salem, Mass	20,000	do
Commercial Bank, Salem, Mass	10,000	do
Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass	10,000	do
City Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Central Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester, Mass	12,500	do
Mechanics' Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass	10,000	do
Worcester Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Citizens' Bank, Worcester, Mass	7,500	do

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass	$10,000	At par
Bank of Brighton, Brighton, Mass	10,000	do
Fall River Bank, Fall River, Mass	17,500	do
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass	20,000	do
Massasoit Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Pocasset Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Fall River Union Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Wamsutta Bank, Fall River, Mass	2,500	do
Merrimack Bank, Haverhill, Mass	5,000	do
Great Falls Bank, Somersworth, N. H	10,000	do
New Ipswich Bank, New Ipswich, N. H	5,000	do
Amoskeag Bank, Manchester, N. H	10,000	do
Somersworth Bank, Somersworth, N. H	12,200	do
Agawam Bank, Springfield, Mass	10,000	do
Springfield Bank, Springfield, Mass	10,000	do
Provincetown Bank, Provincetown, Mass	15,000	do
Holyoke Bank	10,000	do
Northboro' Bank, Northboro', Mass	5,000	do
New Castle Bank, New Castle, Me	2,000	do
Manufacturers & Traders' Bank, Portland, Me	5,000	do
Casco Bank, Portland, Me	15,000	do
Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass	10,000	do
Lime Rock Bank, Rockland, Me	5,000	do
Pacific Bank, Nantucket, Mass	10,000	do
Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do
Merchants' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do
W. H. Rockwell, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
N. B. Williston, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Philip Welles, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Samuel Root, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
S. Waite, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Windham Provident Institution for Savings, Brattleboro', Vt	1,000	do
Lafayette Clark, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Joseph and Welles Goodhue	600	do
Danvers Bank, South Danvers, Mass	5,000	do
A. L Hollingsworth, Milton, Mass	100	do
Wm. Gray, Boston	20,000	do
Thomas Lee, Boston	20,000	do
J. A Lowell, Boston	30,000	do
A. F. Hall, Boston	6,000	do
J. Amory Davis, Boston	10,000	do
Wainwright & Tappan, Boston	7,500	do
J. Wiley Edmunds, Boston	10,000	do
Lowell Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass	50,000	do
Lowell Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Lowell, Mass	7,500	do
Warren Bank, Lowell, Mass	17,000	do
Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Mass	5,000	do
Haverhill Bank, Haverhill, Mass	5,000	do
Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	6,000	do
Brighton Market Bank, Brighton, Mass	10,000	do
Woonsocket Falls Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	5,000	do
Railroad Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	5,000	do
Producers' Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	3,000	do
Maine Bank, Brunswick, Me	5,000	do
Bedford Commercial Bank, New Bedford, Mass	10,000	do
J. Amory Davis, Boston, Mass	8,000	do
Eagle Bank, Boston, Mass	75,000	do
William D. Pickman, Salem, Mass	10,000	do

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Mass	20,000	At par
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass	9,750	do
Thos. C. Amory, Chas. Amory, and Wm. Minot, jr, trustees	9,000	do
Oxford Bank, Oxford, Mass	5,000	do
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Mass	10,000	do
New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, New Bedford	10,000	do
Northampton Bank, Massachusetts	10,000	do
Southbridge Bank, Southbridge, Mass	10,000	do
James L. Little & Co., Boston, Mass	5,000	do
Naumkeag Bank, Salem, Mass	25,000	do
Rollstone Bank, Fitchburg, Mass	5,000	do
Fitchburg Bank, Fitchburg, Mass	5,000	do
Total	1,710,650	

No. 8.

List of public creditors to whom treasury notes were issued, and the amounts thereof, under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Sarah Otterback, executrix, Washington, D. C	$3,300	At par
P. W. Engs, vice president Mariners' Savings Bank, New York	5,000	do
German Savings Bank, New York	10,000	do
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New York	30,000	do
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York	100,000	do
Matthias M. Danser, New York	40,000	do
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, Philadelphia	33,000	do
Isaac Bell, jr., president New York and Havre Steamship Co	40,000	do
James Phiffe, treasurer	200,000	do
George L. Becker, assignee	1,050	do
Do	3,350	do
George L. Becker, attorney	250	do
Do	1,750	do
Do	2,650	do
Do	7,700	do
Do	350	do
Do	2,850	do
George Fuller and Albert Fuller, surviving partners, &c	4,950	do
Do	4,950	do
J. J. Frazier	5,550	do
N. Myrick & Co	20,750	do
Riggs & Co	1,350	do
George L. Becker, attorney	500	do
Do	300	do
Do	250	do
Earle S. Goodrich, attorney	3,350	do
A. J. Daniels	1,100	do
Riggs & Co	4,600	do
E. L. Norton, navy agent	345,000	do
Total	873,900	

No. 9.

Circular to collectors, surveyors, and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 2, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade, and, on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade; since which proclamation this department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and, if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other water craft, without manifests, and of railroad cars and vehicles arriving at or leaving your port laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same, to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will, therefore, use your utmost vigilance to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and to bring to punishment all who are in any way engaged in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

You will report, forthwith, whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this department, from time to time, your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 12, 1861.

SIR: Referring to the circular instructions of the 2d ultimo, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies, to parties in insurrection against the United States, you are now further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which you have satisfactory reason to believe is for insurgents against the United States, or for places under their control.

If you are satisfied, either from the nature of the articles or otherwise, that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is in fact destined for persons or combinations in actual insurrection against the government of the United States, you will cause the same to be seized and proceeded against for forfeiture.

If, however, you are satisfied that any merchandise, transmitted for States or places under insurrectionary control, is not intended for actual insurgents, and has been shipped or forwarded without intent to afford aid and comfort to such insurgents, or otherwise to violate the law, you will simply detain such merchandise, and notify the shippers or forwarders, or their agents, of such detention, and state the cause thereof. If such shipper or forwarder, personally or by agent, shall satisfy you that the merchandise so arrested will not be sent to any place under insurrectionary control, but will be either returned whence it came, or be disposed of in good faith for consumption within loyal States, you will restore possession of the same, and allow such disposition thereof to be made as the parties in interest may desire.

You will regard all States in which the authority of the United States is temporarily subverted as under insurrectionary control; but any portions of such States in which the laws of the Union and the authority of the federal government are acknowledged and respected will be considered as exempt from any interruption of commerce or intercourse, beyond such as may be necessary in order to prevent supplies going to insurgents or to places under their control.

It is the intention of the department to leave the owners of all property perfectly free to control it in such manner as they see fit, without interference or detention by officers of the federal government except for the purpose of preventing any use or disposal of such property for the aid and comfort of insurgents, or in commerce with States or places controlled by insurgents.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.

A BILL to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupon, or registered stock, or treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable; the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and, after that period, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and the treasury notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than fifty dollars, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on the notes of a larger denomination. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, treasury notes of a less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the assistant treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, or treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., and exchangeable at any time for certificates of stock, or treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards, issued under the authority of this act, and bearing interest as specified above: *Provided*, That no such exchange of such notes in any less amount than one hundred dollars shall be made at any one time.

2. The treasury notes and certificates of stock, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by the First Comptroller or the Register of the Treasury and by such other officer or officers of the treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and all such obligations, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, shall be issued under the seal of the Treasury Department. The registered stock shall be transferable on the books of the treasury on delivery of the certificate, and the coupon stock and treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery. The interest coupons may be signed by such person or persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall fix the compensation for the same.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards at such places as he may designate in the United States and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to be superintended by the assistant treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and at other places by such depositaries, postmasters, and other persons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened;

and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest; and if not, he shall accept the amount required by giving the preference to the smaller subscriptions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensations of the public officers or others designated for receiving said subscriptions: *Provided*, That for performing this or any other duty in connexion with this act, no compensation for services rendered shall be allowed or paid to any public officer whose salary is established by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also make such other rules and regulations as he may deem expedient touching the instalment to be paid on any subscription at the time of subscribing, and further payments by instalments or otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any instalment, and also concerning the receipt, deposit, and safe keeping of money received from such subscriptions until the same can be placed in the possession of the official depositaries of the treasury, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin or pay for public dues or for treasury notes of the issue of twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and falling due on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or for treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said treasury notes for fifty dollars or upwards not exceeding forty millions of dollars.

4. That before awarding any portion of the loan in stock authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it advisable to issue proposals for the same in the United States, shall give not less than fifteen days' public notice in two or more of the public newspapers in the city of Washington, and in such other places of the United States as he may deem advisable, designating the amount of such loan, the place and the time up to which sealed proposals will be received for the same, the periods for the payment, and the amount of each instalment in which it is to be paid, and the penalty for the non-payment of any such instalments, and when and where such proposals shall be opened in the presence of such persons as he may choose to attend; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders: *Provided*, That no offer shall be accepted at less than par.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it advisable, negotiate any portion of said loan, not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, in any foreign country, and may issue bonds or certificates of stock for the amount thus negotiated agreeably to the provisions of this act, the interest payable semi-annually, either in the United States or at any designated place in Europe; and he is further authorized to appoint such agent or agents as he may deem necessary for negotiating such loan under his instructions and for paying the interest on the same, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents,

and shall prescribe to them all the rules, regulations, and modes under which such loan shall be negotiated, and shall have power to fix the rate of exchange at which the principal shall be received from the contractors for the loan, and the exchange for the payment of the interest in Europe shall be at the same rate.

6. Whenever any treasury notes of a denomination less than fifty dollars, authorized to be issued by this act, shall have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the same, or may cancel them and issue new notes to an equal amount: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of stock and treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall never exceed the full amount authorized by the first section of this act; and the power to issue or reissue such notes shall cease and determine after the 31st of December, 1862.

7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the amount he has borrowed under the provisions of this act, of whom, and on what terms, with an abstract of all the proposals, designating those that have been accepted and those that have been rejected, and the amount of stock or treasury notes that have been issued for the same.

8. The faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan authorized by this act; and for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledges the duties of impost on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the treasury.

9. That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or re-enacted.

10. To defray all the expenses that may attend the execution of this act the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 12.

A BILL further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case, the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry, as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties, shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted, in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then and in that case he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast; and in such case, the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash: *Provided,* That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist, the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process

of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army or navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then and in that case the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and, in such case, give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed, until opened by the order of the President on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and thereupon all commercial intercourse, by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States, shall cease and be unlawful, so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the

President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this bill, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March 3, 1797, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

No. 13.

A BILL to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two and a half cents, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses six cents per gallon; on molasses when tart or sour, four cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On brandy, for first proof or less, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon; on spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, seventy-five cents per gallon; on arrack, absynth, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, seventy-five cents per gallon; on bay rum, fifty cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. On all white wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, fifty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon. On all white wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon;

costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon. On all red wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, seven cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy cents per gallon. On all red wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, forty-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits or any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided, further*, That brandies, spirits, wines, and all other spirituous liquors shall be subject to duty only on the quantity imported, and without any allowance for leakage: *And provided, further*, That brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen; and all bottles containing brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, shall pay a separate duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. On ale, porter, cider, and beer, in bottles, thirty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Second. On cigars of all kinds, valued at five dollars or under per thousand, fifteen cents per pound; over five dollars and not over ten, fifty cents per pound; and over ten dollars, seventy cents per pound: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, (where there is one,) if they see fit, with the consent of the importer, or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate or ascertain the real tare of the casks, boxes, or other packages, containing cigars, and allow the same in lieu of the tare now fixed and allowed by law; on snuff, ten cents per pound; on unmanufactured tobacco, and all other manufactures of tobacco not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch nor more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch nor more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches square, fourteen dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per

centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, ten dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other description of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton.

Second. On iron, in pigs, five dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron steam, gas, and water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Third. On old scrap iron, three dollars per ton: *Provided,* That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

Fourth. On band and hoop iron slit rods not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors or parts thereof, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods, one-half of one inch in diameter or over, one cent and and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, two cents per pound; under number nine wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs and on wrought iron nuts and washers ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound.

Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam engines, or parts

thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, five cents per pound: *Provided,* That no screws shall pay a higher rate of duty than forty per cent. ad valorem. On screws, washed or plated, and on all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On steel in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or steel in any other shape or form, except wires, valued at four cents per pound or less, one cent per pound; valued at above four and not above seven cents per pound, one cent and a half per pound; valued at above seven and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, twenty cents per lineal foot; on skates costing twenty cents or less per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

Seventh. On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On lead in pigs and bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on composite metal, when old and only fit to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Second. On copper in pigs, bars or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on sheathing metal or yellow metal, not wholly of copper nor wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide,

and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on spelter or teutenegue, manufactured in blocks or pigs, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on zinc in blocks or pigs, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on zinc in sheets, two dollars per one hundred pounds; on spelter or teutenegue in sheets, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead, and litharge, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sugar of lead or acetate of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, three cents per pound; on hydriodate and prussiate of potash and chromic acid and salts of iodine and resublimed iodine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on whiting, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on Paris white, pipeclay, and ochres or ochrey earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on umber, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on putty, one cent per pound; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, twenty cents per gallon; on kerosene oil and all other coal oils, ten cents per gallon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on antimony, crude and regulus, two cents per pound; on brimstone, crude, in bulk, five dollars per ton of two thousand pounds; on roll brimstone, seven dollars and fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds; on bleaching powders, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds; on crude camphor, six cents per pound; on refined camphor, twelve cents per pound; on crude borax, three cents per pound; on refined borax, six cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tallow candles, two cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; on stearine candles and all other candles and tapers, four cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on opium, one dollar per pound; on morphine and its salts, one dollar per ounce; on licorice paste or juice, five cents per pound.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importations of the articles hereafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On black teas, ten cents per pound; on green teas, fifteen cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound; on cocoa, five cents per pound; on cocoa leaves and cocoa shells, three cents per pound; on cocoa prepared or manufactured, eight cents per pound; on chocolate, six cents per pound; on salt, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or not

in bulk, shall pay a duty of twenty cents per one hundred pounds; on bristles, four cents per pound; on honey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, six cents per gallon; on mackerel, two dollars per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; on pickled salmon, three dollars per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on all other foreign caught fish, imported, otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Second. On beef and pork, one cent per pound; on hams and bacon, two cents per pound; on cheese, four cents per pound; on wheat, twenty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; on butter, four cents per pound; on lard, two cents per pound; on rye and barley, fifteen cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on oats, ten cents per bushel of forty pounds; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on rice, wholly or partially cleaned, one cent and a quarter per pound; on uncleaned rice or paddy, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sago and sago flour, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, sixteen cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on hempseed and rapeseed, ten cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On cassia, six cents per pound; on cassia buds, fifteen cents per pound; on cloves, six cents per pound; on pepper, four cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, six cents per pound; on ground cayenne pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, four cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, twenty cents per pound; on ginger root, three cents per pound; on ginger (ground) five cents per pound; on prunes, two cents per pound; on plums, two cents per pound; on dates, one-half of one cent per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on sultana, muscatel, bloom, and all other raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound; on almonds, four cents per pound; on shelled almonds, six cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, two cents per pound.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall be eighteen cents or less per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding eighteen cents per pound, and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of three cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore

practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to eighteen cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of nine cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also,* That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided, further,* That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also,* That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, forty cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per square yard, fifty cents per square yard: *Provided,* That no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry, Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, thirty cents per square yard. On all treble ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard. On hemp or jute carpeting, four cents per square yard. On druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character. On all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper and blanketings for printing machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannel colored, printed, or plaided, and flannel composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valo-

rem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarns, or yarn for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, stained, colored or printed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool or worsted, or of which wool or worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on lappings, composed of worsted and linen, or any other materials, thirty per centum ad valorm; on cloths composed of worsted, linen, and cotton, or any other materials not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; on finer goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods, exceeding two hun-

dred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, an additional duty of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods. *Provided*, That no cotton goods in the above schedules, or other cotton piece goods, shall pay a less duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Second. On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen threads, twine, and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla and other hemps of India, fifteen dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on jute butts, five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manilla cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns made of hemp or tow of hemp, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, or any other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging or gunny cloth is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound; over ten cents per square yard, one cent and one-half of one cent per pound. On sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valoren; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, of flax or hemp, twenty-five per centum

ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, fifteen per centum ad valorum; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, eighty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, one dollar and sixty cents per one hundred square feet; on all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, two dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay two cents per square foot, and, in addition thereto, a duty of two cents per pound: *And provided, further*, That all rough plate, cylinder, or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional pro rata duty on the excess; on crown, plate, or polished, and on all other window glass not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, two dollars per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, three dollars per one hundred square feet; on all above that, four dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all crown, plate, or polished, and all other window glass weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on such excess of four cents per pound; on all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, engraved, nor painted,

twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, thirty per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, spices, or other similar articles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all brown earthen and common stone ware, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all earthen, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say;

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Alcornoque; ambergris; anatto; roucou, or orleans; animal carbon, (bone black;)

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Bolting cloths;

Brazil wood; braziletto and other dye-woods in sticks;

Chalk; French chalk; and red chalk;

Cochineal; cobalt; cotton, unmanufactured;

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;

Flints; flint ground;

Grindstones, rough or unfinished;

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

Guano; substances expressly used for manure;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur;

Madder, ground or prepared;

Madder root;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Pro-*

vided, That no article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use;

Nickel;
Nutgalls;
Pearl, mother of;
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground;
Platina, unmanufactured;
Rags, of whatever material;
Safflower;
Saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude;
Seed lac;
Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks;
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;
Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for;
Turmeric;
Weld.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description not otherwise provided for; aloes, amber, ammonia, sal-ammonia, muriate and carbonate of ammonia, annise seed, arrowroot, assafœtida, arsenic;

Asphaltum; argols, or crude tartar;
Bananas;
Bark, quilla;
Barilla and soda ash;
Bamboos;
Barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Beeswax, black lead or plumbago; borate of lime; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured;

Brazil paste, bronze liquor, building stones;
Bells, old, and bell metal;
Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls;
Boucho, leaves;
Breccia, in blocks or slabs;
Brime;

Burstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones;

Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities;
Cadmium, calamine;
Cantharides; castor beans or seeds;
Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof;
Cork tree bark, unmanufactured;
Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil;
Cocoa-nuts;

Coculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for the use of jewellers; corn meal;

Divi-divi; dragon's blood;
Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; Dutch and bronze metal in leaf;

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot;
Emery, in lump or pulverized;
Extract of madder;
Fuller's earth;
Flocks, waste or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;
Gamboge; glass, plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; goldbeaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; ginger root; gum, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jedda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine, or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;
Gutta percha, unmanufactured;
Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured;
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair, used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;
Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured;
Indigo; ice; iridium; irris or orris root;
India-rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured;
India-rubber, milk of.
Iodine, crude; ippecacuanha; iron liquor;
Jalap; juniper berries;
Kelp;
Lemon and lime juice; lime;
Lastings; mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;
Leeches;
Licorice root;
Manganese; manna, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound;
Manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured;
Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;
Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;
Maps and charts; mineral blue;
Munjeit or India madder;
Natron; nux vomica;
Orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic;
Oatmeal; oils—palm, seal, and cocoa-nut; olive oil, in casks; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel;
Palm leaf, unmanufactured;
Pine apples; plantains;

Polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones;

Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground; Prussian blue;

Quicksilver;

Quassia wood;

Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for;

Rhubarb; rye flour;

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;

Rottenstone;

Sandal wood;

Saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sponges; spunk; squills;

Shellac; shingle bolts and stave bolts;

Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; and silk cocoons and silk waste;

Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany;

Staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks;

Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;

Sumac;

Terra japonica; catechu or cutch;

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets;

Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for;

Verdigris;

Woad or pastel;

Woods, namely: cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin-wood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured;

Yams.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric;

Blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves; brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone in rolls; bronze powder; Burgundy pitch; burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones;

Calomel; castor oil; castorum; caustic soda; chicory root; chromate of lead; corks; cotton laces; cotton insertings; cotton trimming laces and cotton braids; cowhage down; cream of tartar;

Cubebs;

Dried pulp;

Ether;

Extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for;

Feather beds; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; feldspar; fig blue; firewood; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; fulminates or fulminating powders;

Glue; gold and silver leaf; grapes; gunny bags;

Hair, curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hat bodies made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value;

Lampblack;

Magnesia; malt; mats of cocoa-nut; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip-gut or cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material; mustard, ground or manufactured;

Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, and knitting;

Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, not otherwise provided for; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use;

Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; pitch; plaster of Paris, calcined;

Quills;

Ratans and reeds, manufactured or partly manufactured; red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin;

Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; articles composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; starch; stereotype plates; still bottoms; strychnine; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of quinine;

Tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new;

Varnish of all kinds; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; vermilion;

Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; woollen listings.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Alabaster and spar ornaments;

Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured;

Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;

Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for;

Asses' skins;

Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet or medicinal purposes;

Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, ozier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;

Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads;

Benzoates; Bologna sausages;

Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material;

Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for;

Brooms and brushes of all kinds;

Buttons and button-moulds of all kinds;

Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished;

Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material;

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for;

Card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed;

Carriages and parts of carriages;

Clocks and parts of clocks;

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;

Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or japanned, not otherwise provided for;

Combs of all kinds;

Compositions of glass or paste, when set;
Composition tops for tables or other articles of furniture;
Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses, not otherwise provided for;
Coral, cut or manufactured;
Cotton cords, gimps and galloons;
Cotton laces, colored;
Court plaster;
Crayons of all kinds;
Cutlery of all kinds;
Dolls and toys of all kinds;
Encaustic tiles;
Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal;
Fans and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed;
Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;
Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;
Fire-crackers;
Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished;
Furniture, cabinet and household;
Ginger, preserved or pickled;
Gunpowder;
Hair pencils;
Hat bodies of cotton;
Hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;
Human hair, cleaned or prepared for use;
India-rubber shoes and boots;
Ink and ink powder;
Japanned, patent, or enamelled leather, or skins of all kinds;
Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;
Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;
Leather, tanned, bend, or sole and upper leather of all kinds;
Lead pencils;
Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;
Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree;
Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory;
Manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;
Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, worsted or flax;

Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood;

Marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble sawed, squared, dressed, or polished;

Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier-mache; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; oil-cloth, of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; olive oil in flasks or bottles; olives; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; parasols and sunshades; parchment; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed in cans or otherwise;

Red chalk pencils;

Salmon preserved;

Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; sealingwax; sheathing paper; side arms, of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate; soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; umbrellas; unwrought clay; vellum; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other material.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted from duty, that is to say:

All books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bones, burnt; bone dust; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in sticks;

Books, maps, and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided,* That if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts,

in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted ;

Bullion ; gold and silver ;

Coins ; gold, silver, and copper ;

Copper when imported for the United States mint ;

Fish, fresh caught for daily consumption ;

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with ;

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad: *Provided*, the same are imported by the artists or on their account; or by other persons, in good faith, as objects of taste and not as merchandise, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist in writing, signed by him, and certified by a consul of the United States, that the said paintings or statuary were produced by him.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem ; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured ; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character, and weight, of all such importations, when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port

of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon, the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment, whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy; and when no bill of lading so certified is presented on the entry the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual exportation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British provinces, under the late, so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp imported under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, or which may be hereafter imported under the provisions of this act, if manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That when imports of the same material or description, but of different values, are invoiced at an average price the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act.

The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and third of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports aud tonnage," approved on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which prohibits the importation of ale, beer, distilled spirits, and other articles of merchandise in casks or packages of less than a certain capacity or weight; and the act approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-

seven, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of drawback of the duties;" and the act approved on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, continuing the same in force, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.